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**Yelken**

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(54) **SOFT SILICON EDGED CUSHION FOR FACE MASKS**

(71) Applicant: **Suat Yelken**, Baltimore, MD (US)

(72) Inventor: **Suat Yelken**, Baltimore, MD (US)

(73) Assignee: **ASLAN MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, LLC**, Baltimore, MD (US)

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CPC ..... *A41D 13/015* (2013.01); *A41D 13/11* (2013.01)

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13/1176; A41D 13/1138; A41D 13/1161; A41D 13/1169; A41D 13/1192; A41D 13/0556; A41D 13/1107; A61F 9/026; A61F 13/126; A61F 9/045; A61F 2006/042; A61F 2013/00476;  
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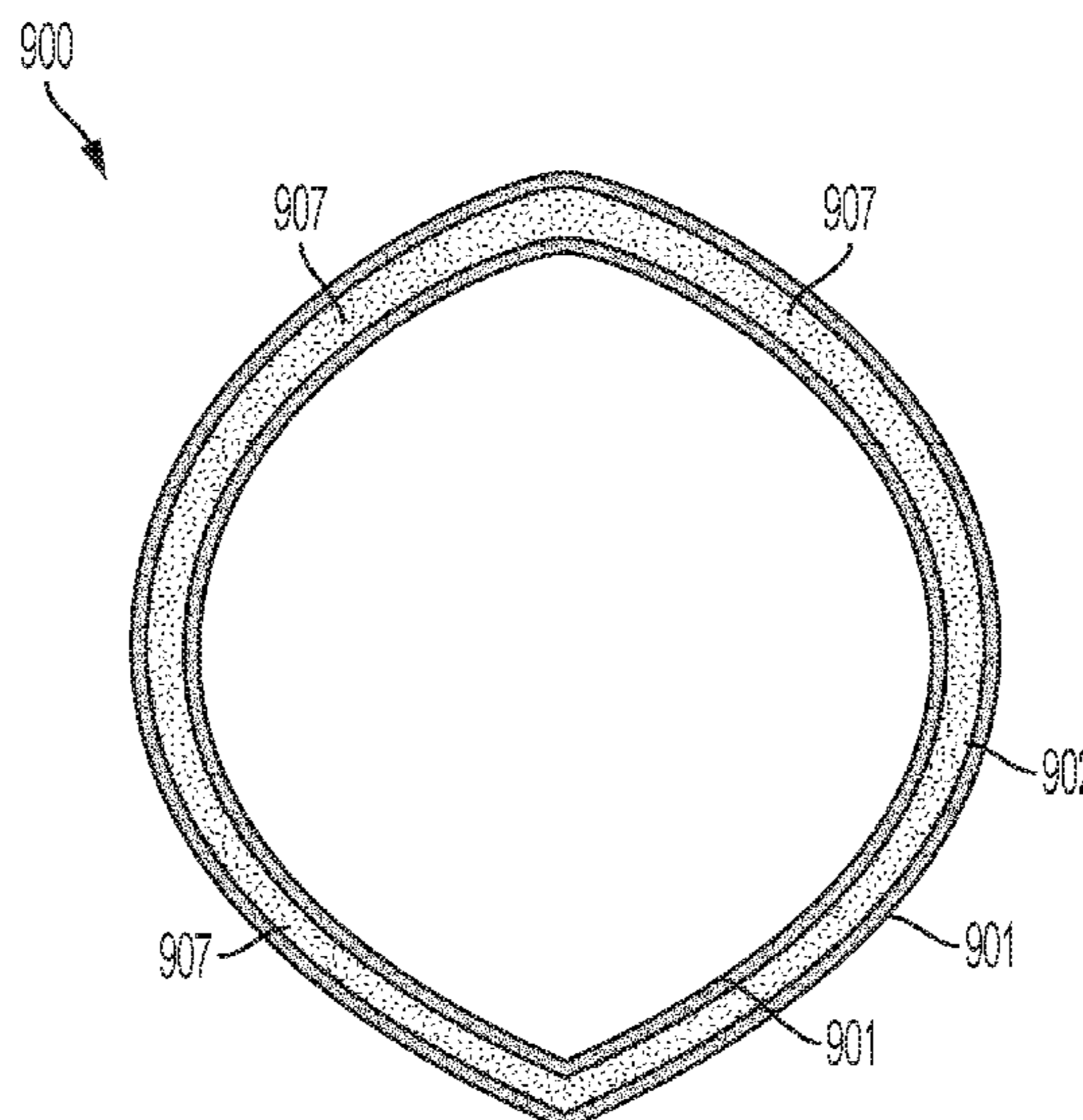
*Primary Examiner* — Robert H Muromoto, Jr.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Cameron LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A soft medical silicone edged cushion may significantly reduce air leakage and provide comfort to a wearer of a face mask, for example, when the face mask is continually worn by a healthcare worker for a twelve hour shift of medical duty. The cushion may preferably be U-shaped and comprise a cross-section for holding an extra soft silicone gel, yet be sufficiently hard and elastic and of predetermined circumference to be adaptable to self-installation to the lateral edges of a face mask and coatable to protect from the escape of air and to fit comfortably despite the use of elastic straps with the face mask or the presence of solid plastic lateral edges of an oxygen mask or a ventilator mask. The cushion may be used to cushion a solid plastic laterally edged oxygen or ventilator mask against the use of elastic ties to tie the face mask around a patient's head.

**1 Claim, 11 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1  
PRIOR ART

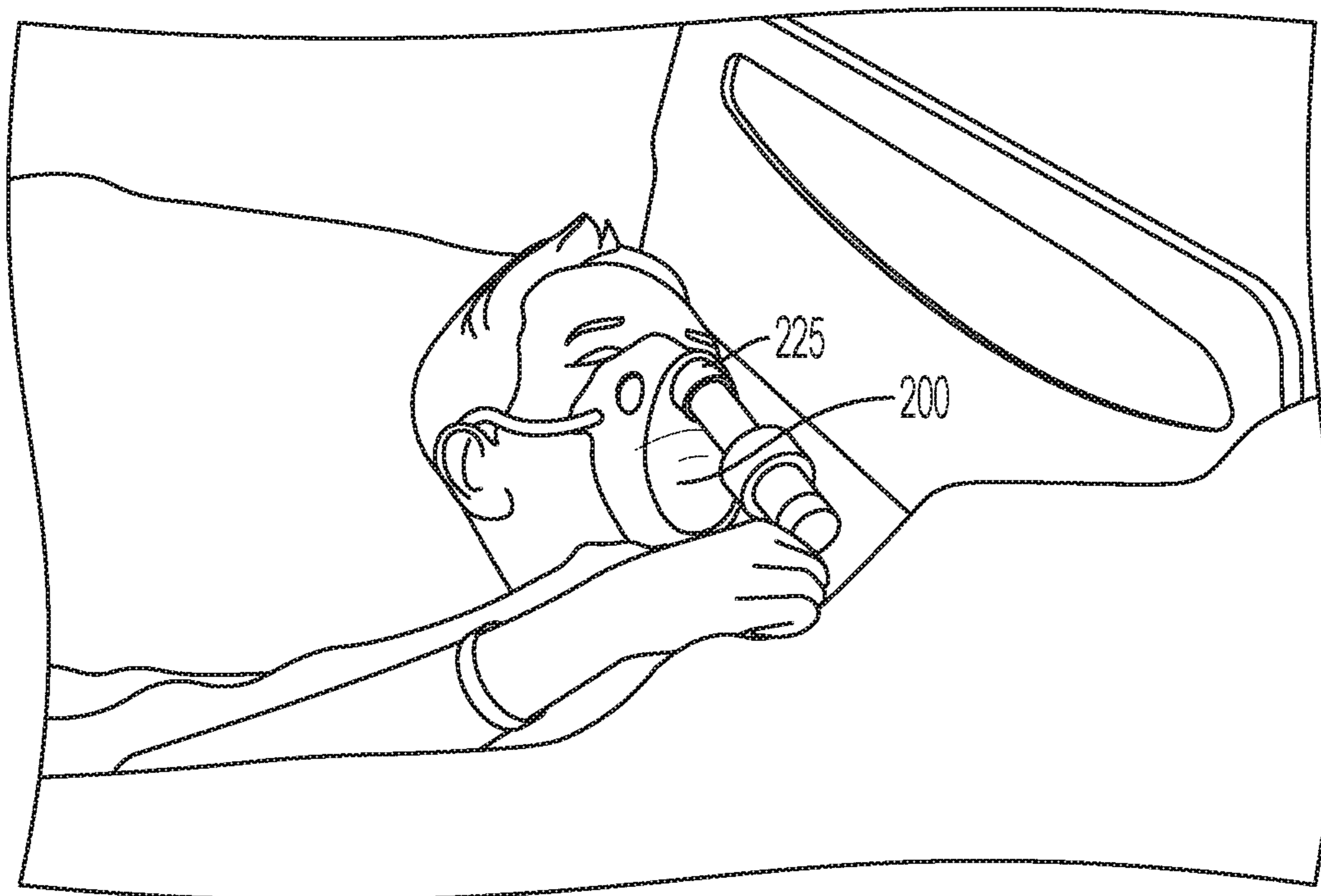


FIG. 2  
PRIOR ART

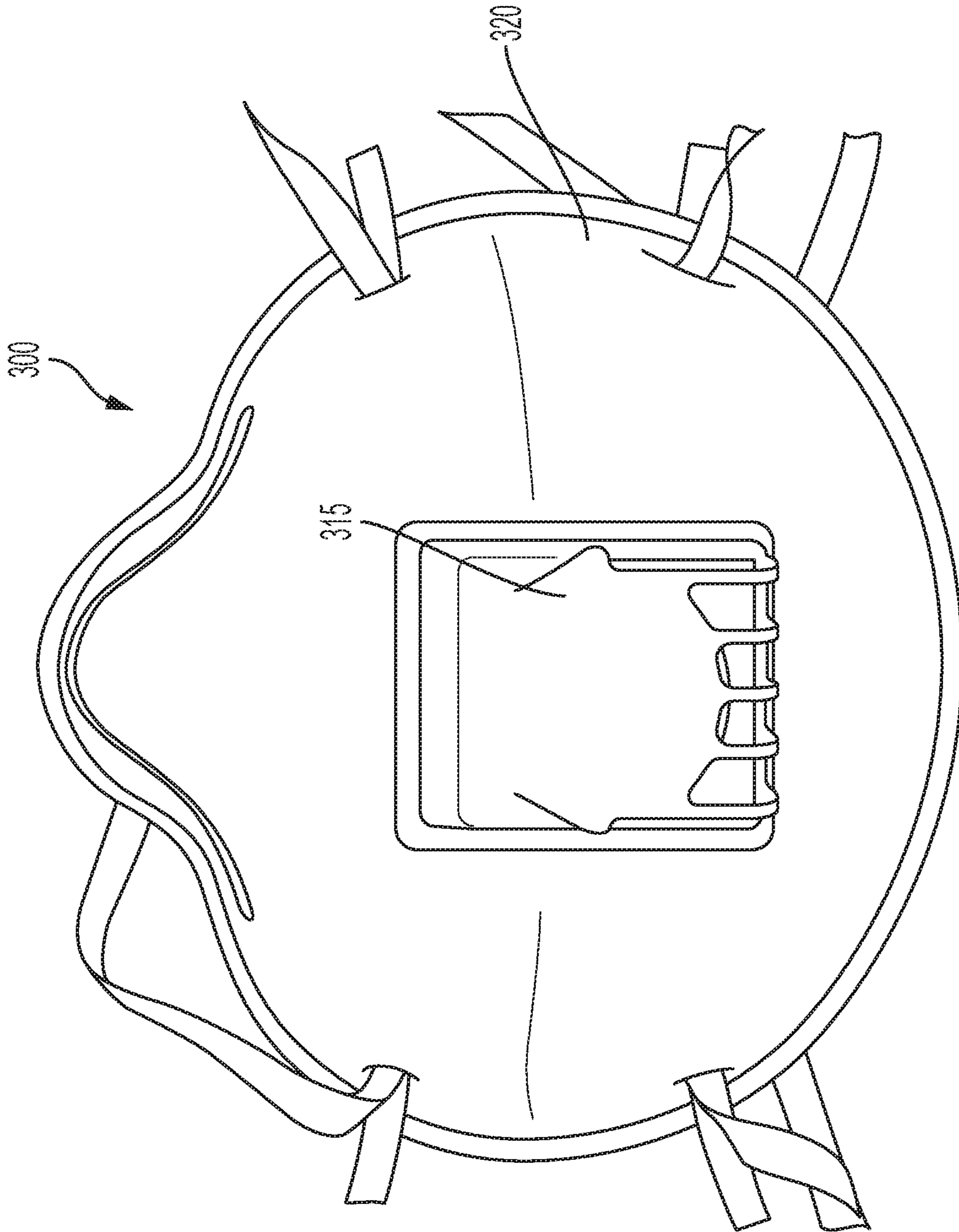


FIG. 3  
PRIOR ART

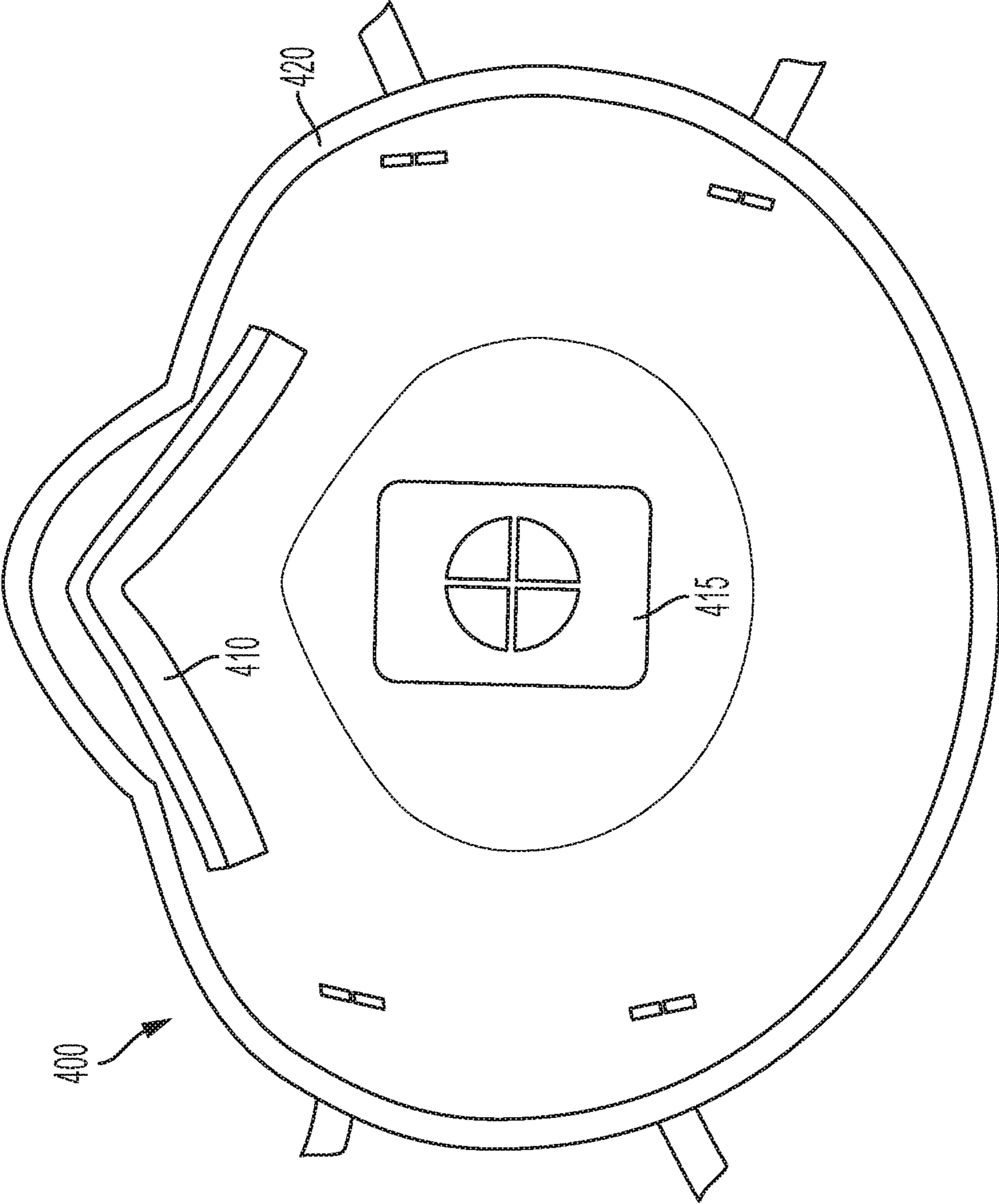


FIG. 4  
PRIOR ART

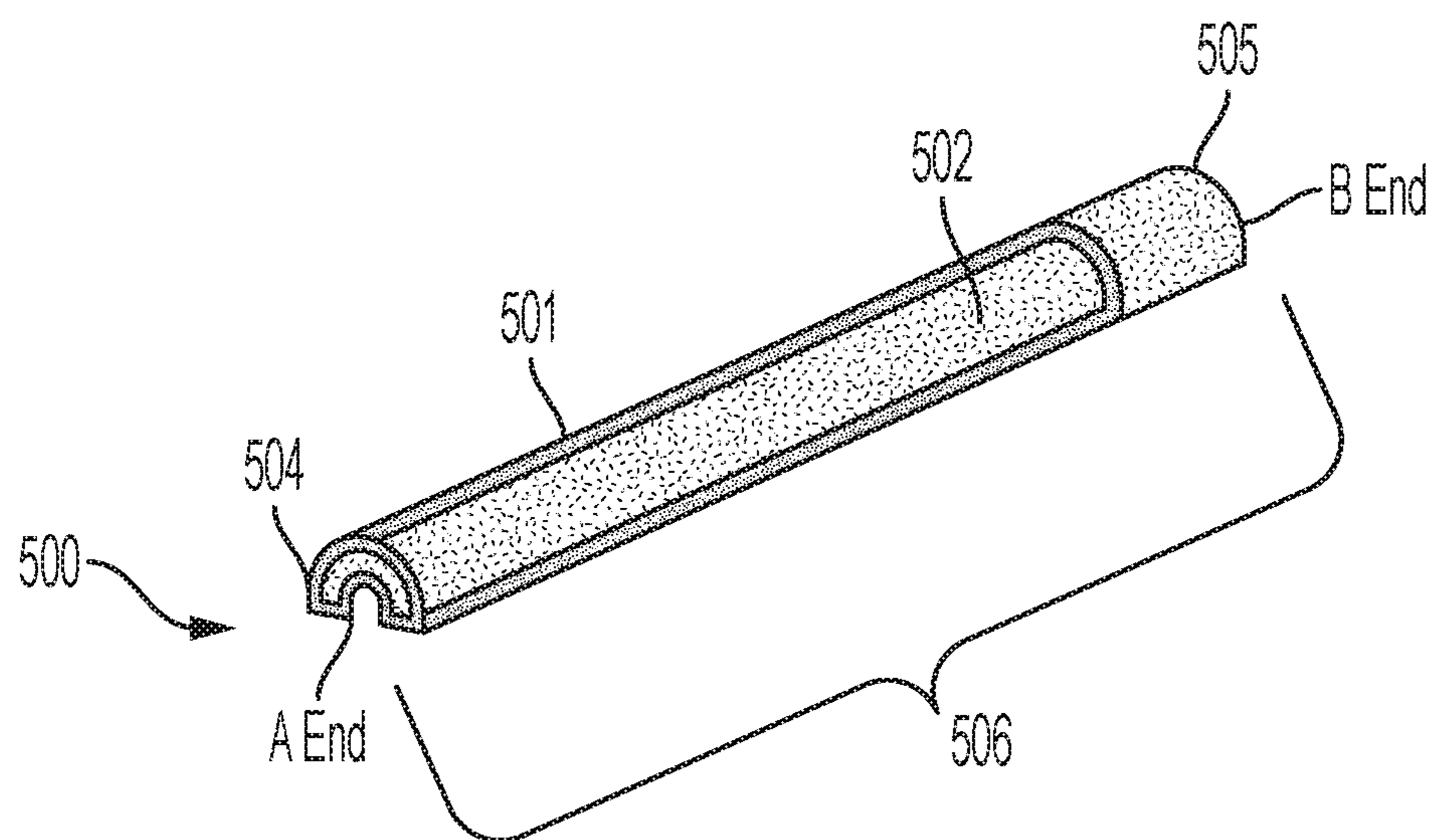


FIG. 5A



SHORE A HARDNESS SCALE

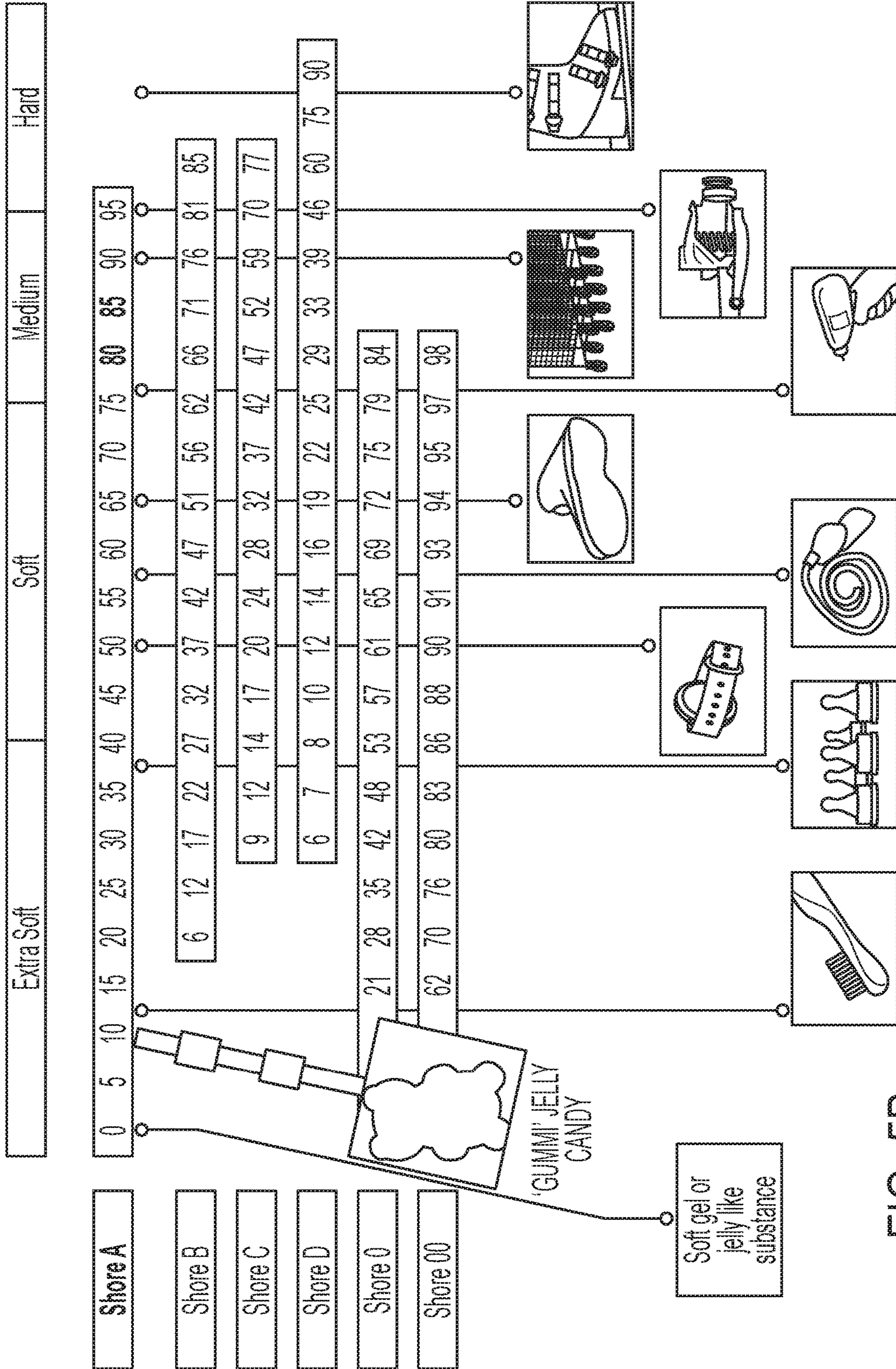


FIG. 5B

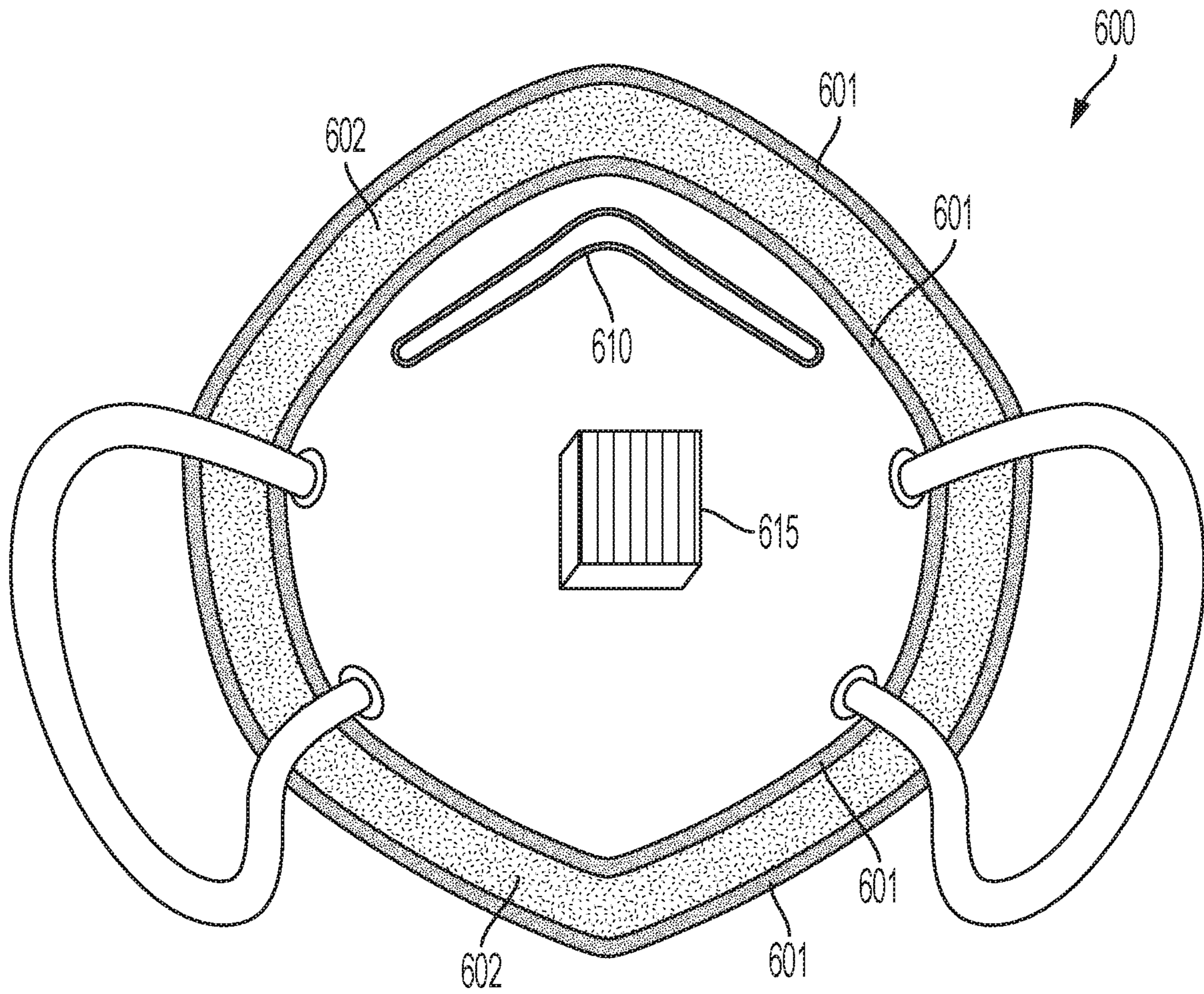


FIG. 6

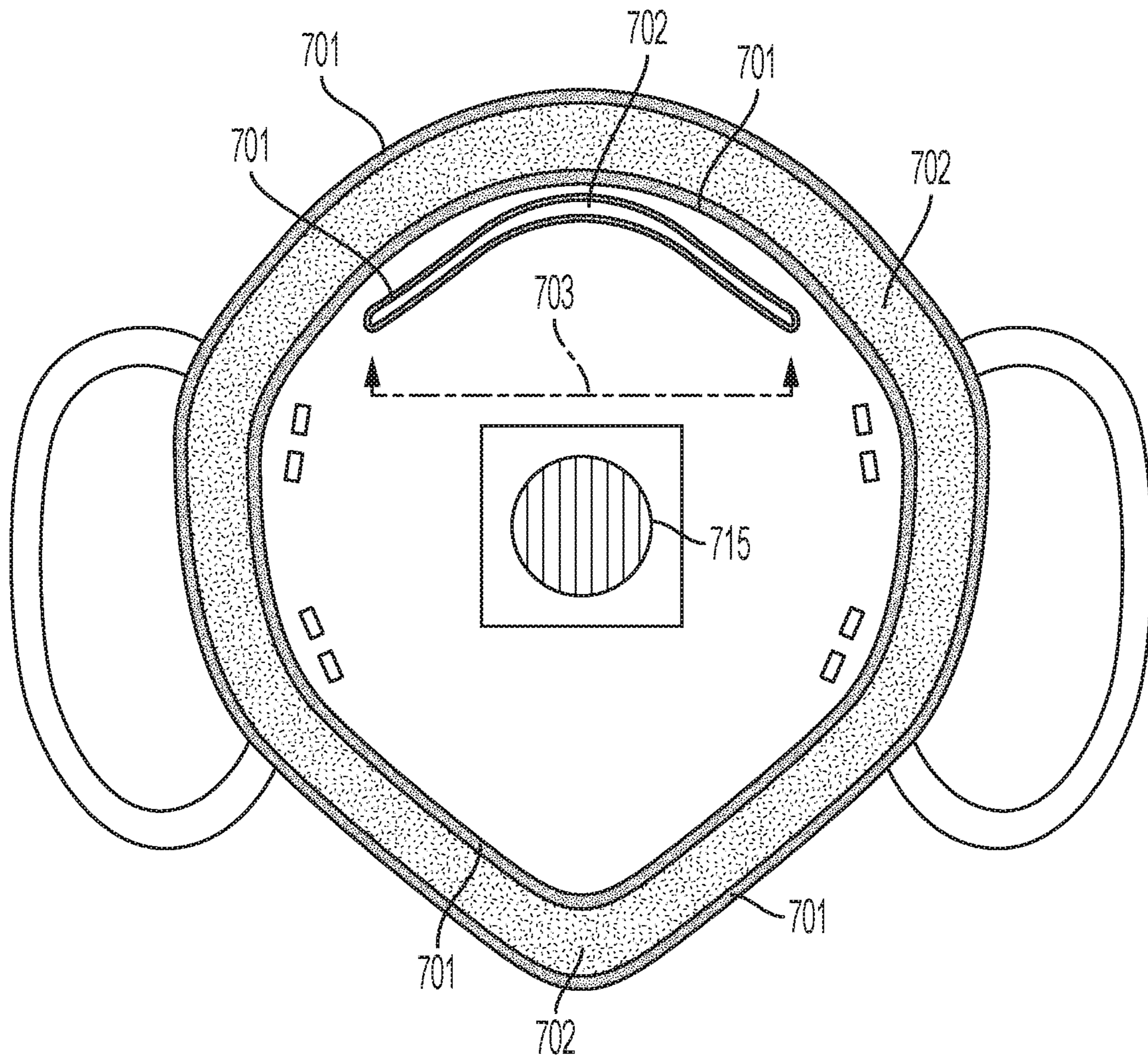


FIG. 7

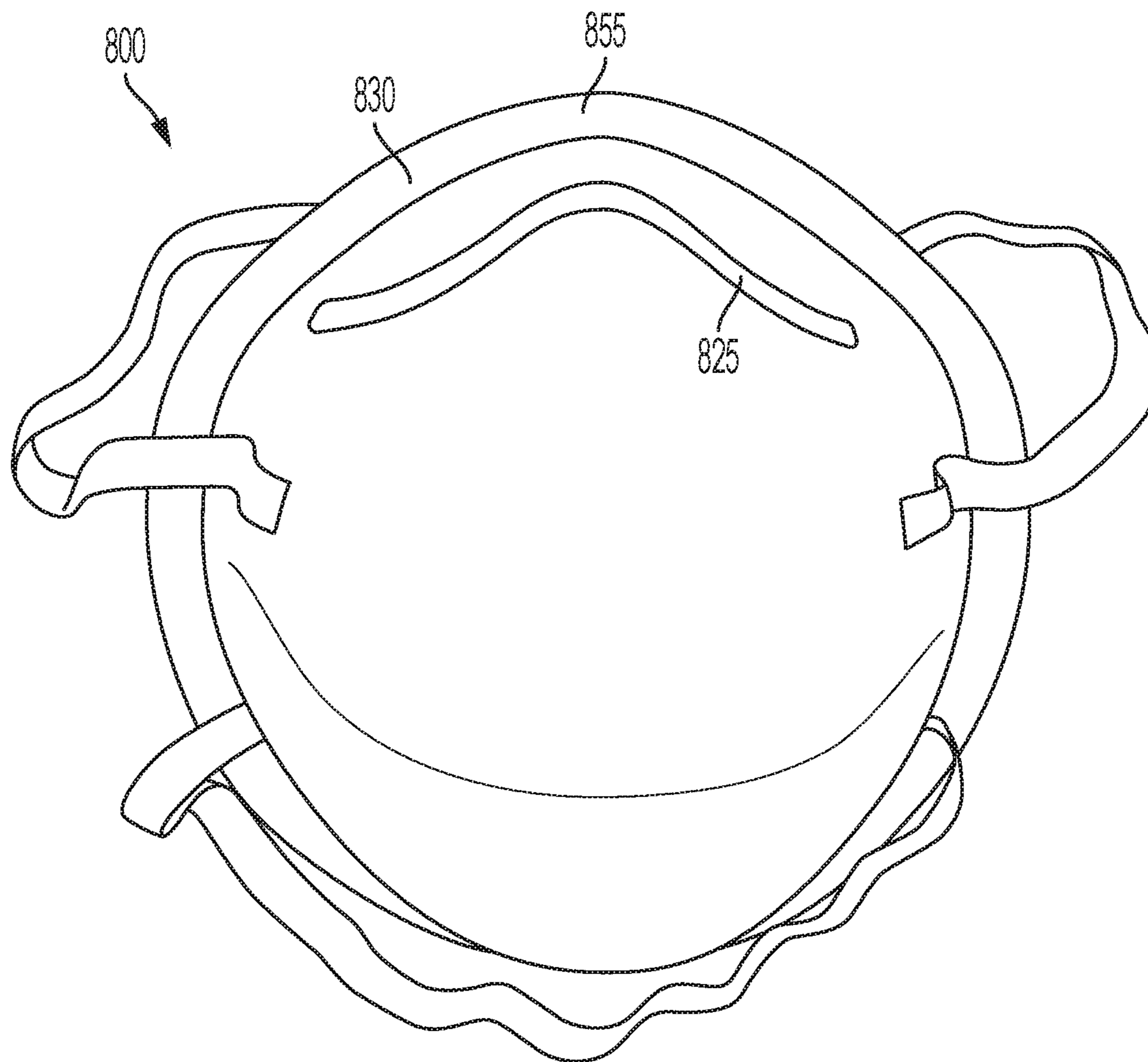


FIG. 8

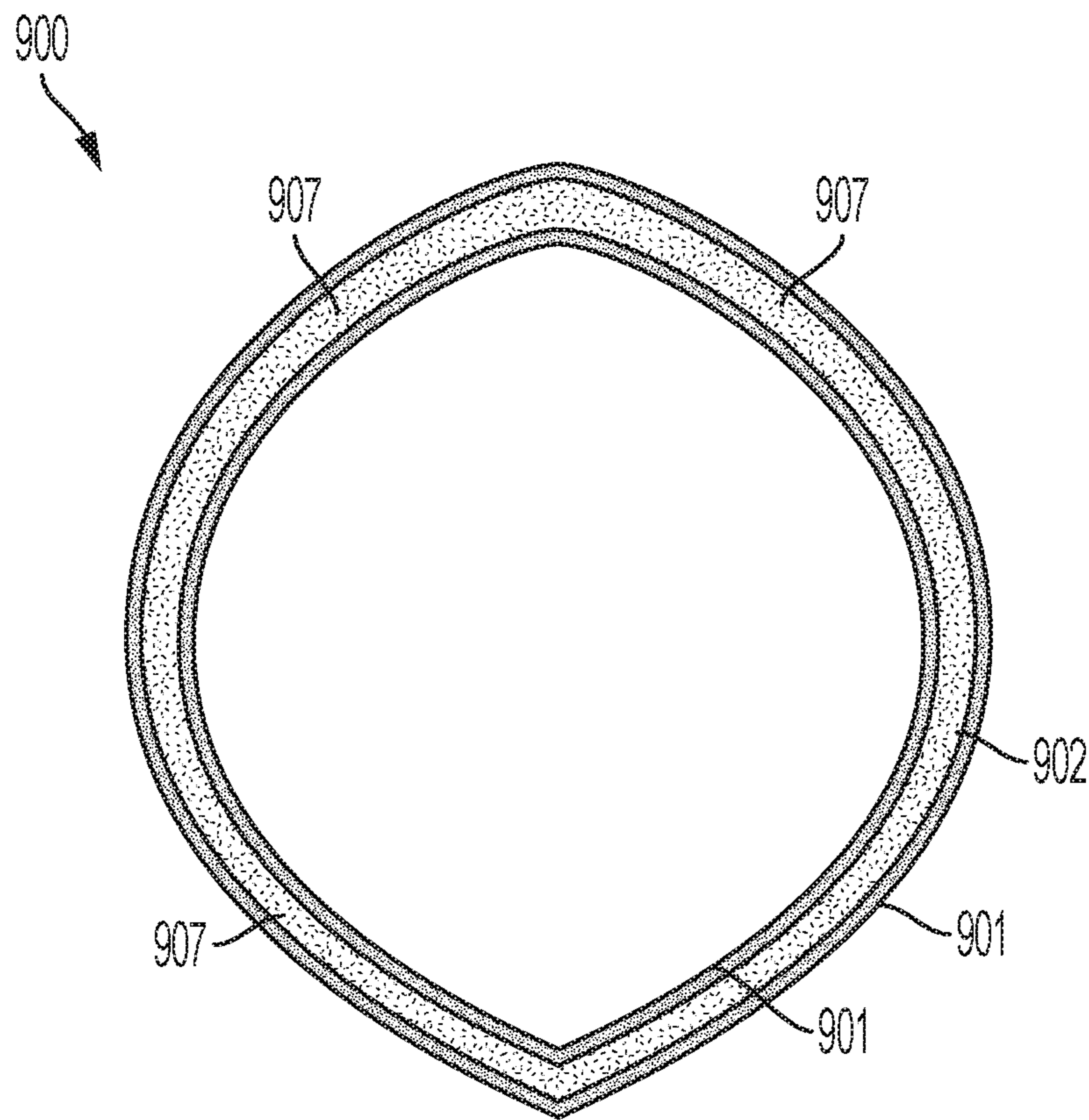


FIG. 9

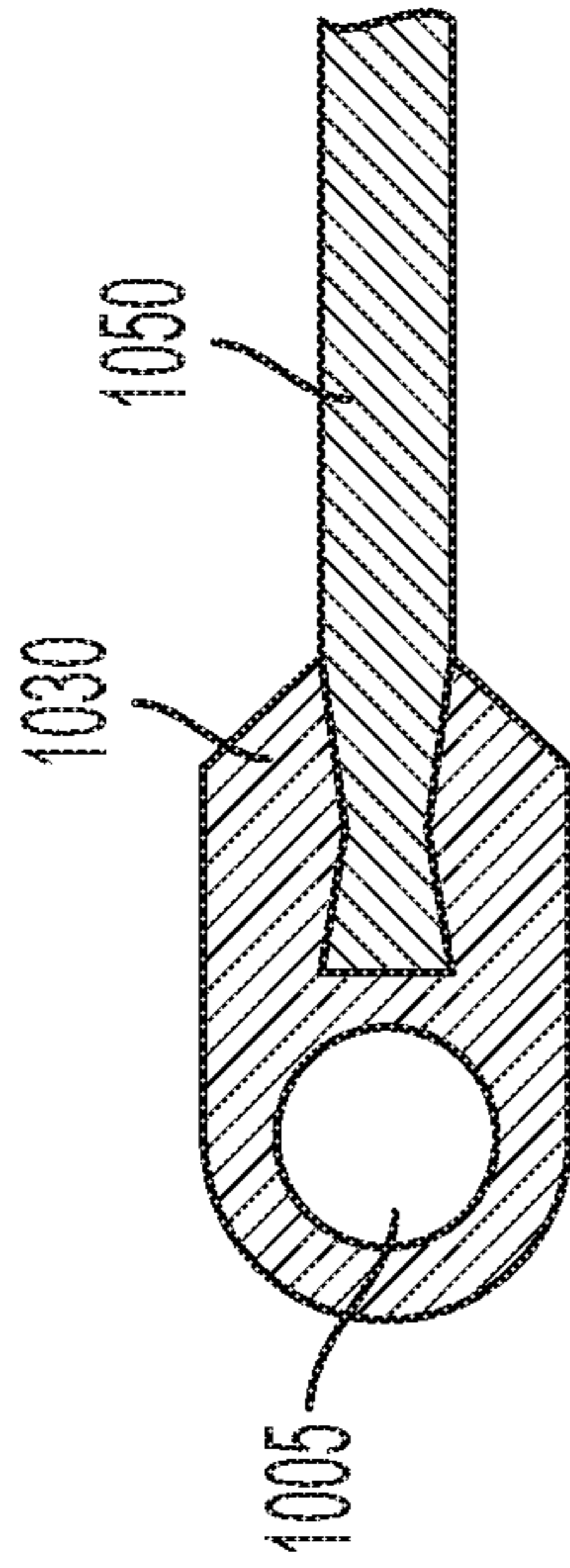


FIG. 10B

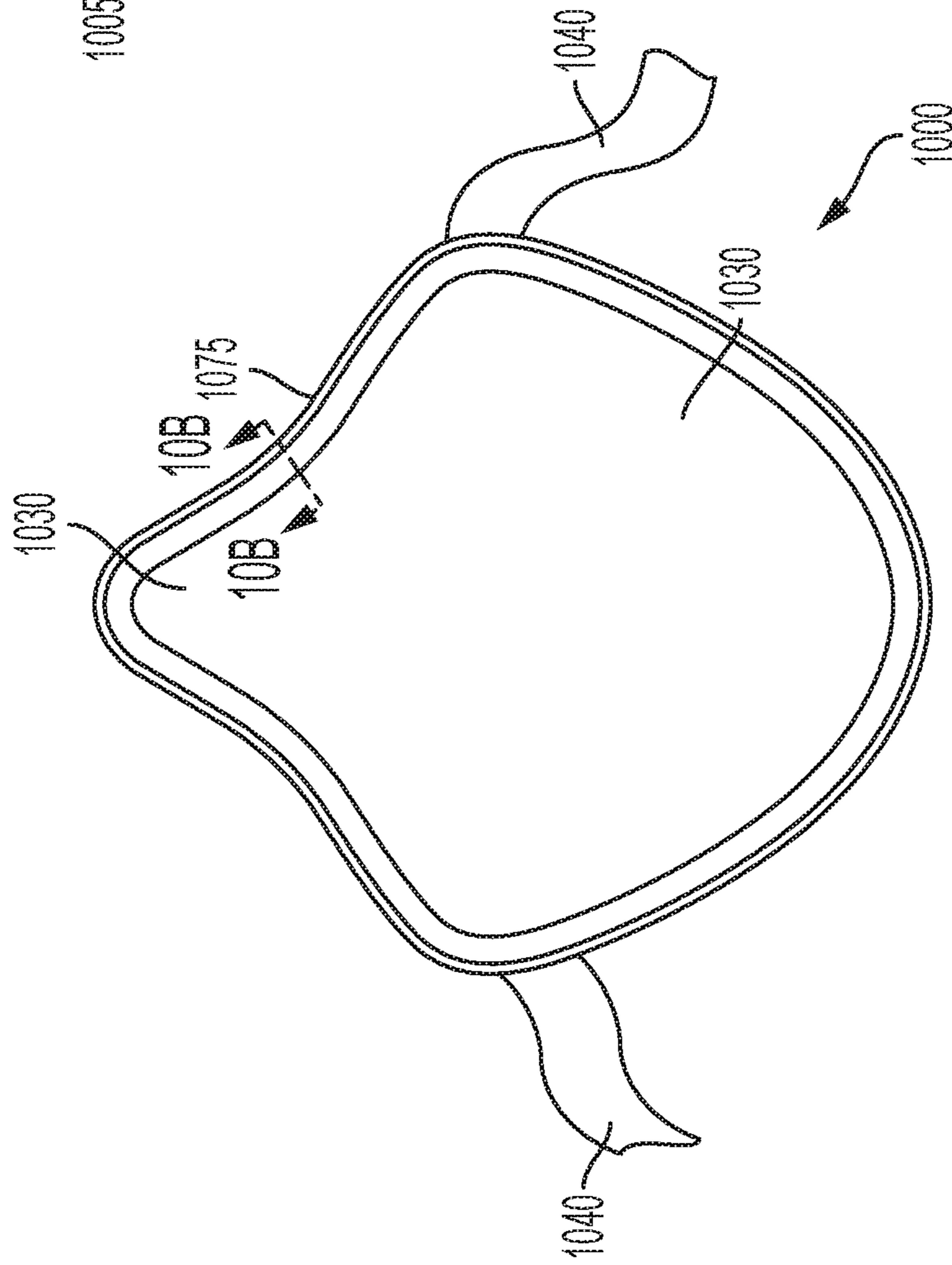


FIG. 10A

## SOFT SILICON EDGED CUSHION FOR FACE MASKS

This application claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 63/027,208 filed May 19, 2020, entitled "Soft Silicon Edged Cushion for Face Masks," by the same inventor.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to the technical field of apparatus and a method for protecting the face of a healthcare worker, a patient requiring use of a ventilator or an oxygen mask, a surgeon desirous of a safe and comfortable surgical mask, or emergency technical personnel requiring protection from damage during prolonged use of a face mask and, more particularly, to apparatus comprising a semicircular, flexible U-shaped or mostly circular cross-section of tubing or a shell comprising a soft silicone edged cushion that may hold a soft medical gel or jelly material or permit the soft gel material to coat both the tubing or shell and a cloth surface or protect a lateral edge of the face mask so as to protect a user from facial damage or discomfort.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

CNN interviewed Dr. Sanjay Gupta, medical advisor to CNN, on Jul. 24, 2020. During the CNN interview, Gupta is quoted as saying: "We're basically told to reuse the same mask as long as we can." In answer to a question of an interviewer, Dr. Gupta stated: "So the mask, just not that this matters as much, but you're wearing this mask doing a five, six hour operation. If you're wearing it properly with a fit test, it digs into your face. It hurts after a while. But you do everything to protect it; it's like gold. So I'll wear another mask on top of it, to prevent that N95 mask from being contaminated."

Across the United States and internationally, local, state and federal governments are recommending the use of social distancing and related face masks to safeguard from a pandemic related to corona virus or Covid-19. Despite weeks of conflicting, and often confusing information on the effectiveness of face masks of all types for public use, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that everyone wear face masks. A face mask may be defined for the purposes of this patent application as any variation of a mask that is intended to cover the mouth and nose to protect against inhalation or other exposure to virus pathogens. The face mask may be a surgical mask, a mask of hard rubber or plastic material (for example, an oxygen mask or a ventilator mask), a cloth mask produced from several layers of a cloth material. One or more layers may be capable of bonding to and holding incoming pathogens and the like preventing them from being inhaled. According to the CDC, "cloth face coverings should: fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face; be secured with ties or ear loops; include multiple layers of fabric; and allow for breathing without restriction." In particular, cloth masks are recommended for general use and surgical masks and N95 respirators manufactured, for example, by 3M since 1972 are recommended for use by healthcare workers. The N in N95 denotes a rating that does not protect against oil-based aerosols but is highly recommended for use by healthcare workers. The 95 represents the percent of 0.3 micron particles removed from air that is inhaled through the face mask.

Hospitals have also used oxygen masks or ventilators to deliver pathogen-free oxygen through the nose in acute or intensive care units. For the present purposes, an oxygen mask or a ventilator may cause problems with comfort of the mask/ventilator, and such an oxygen mask or ventilator device is encompassed by the present patent application.

People who go to public places such as grocery stores may wear disposable cloth masks while healthcare workers may, for example, use N95 respirators and surgical masks. Whether one is a member of the public or a healthcare worker, a mask should completely cover the mouth and nose and preclude the admission of air through gaps in the cloth caused by inappropriate use of a cloth mask or the rigidity of a mask made from solid material such as a ventilator or oxygen mask. At the same time, masks (as opposed to handkerchiefs, bandanas and make-shift face masks) should be avoided because air and liquid droplets of pathogens may not be absorbed by the single layer of cloth and may enter via the chin or other unprotected areas of the face.

The general public who use their masks when in the bright sunshine and wear sun-glasses or are required to wear eyeglasses to drive or ride in a vehicle will exhale warm, moist air through a cloth mask and quickly learn that their eyeglasses will fog up and cause them to lose sight. Some face masks are designed to provide for wire (small gauge aluminum or copper wire, for example, inserted at the lateral top edge of a mask; some have shaped sponges for shields, for example, around the nose). These may require manipulation to avoid discomfort or escape of air toward the eyes (and so protect against foggy eyeglasses).

Many people fail to use proper masks and choose to use handkerchiefs or scarves tied behind their faces which may permit air into openings, for example, when simply tied behind one's neck and receive air, for example, or pathogens from an opening under one's chin. On the other hand, the elastic used in forcing a pre-structured oxygen or ventilator mask of hardened rubber or plastic to cover the many different shapes of faces (everyone's face is differently shaped from one another) can cause facial damage and still be ineffective in covering gaps in an effort to cover one's mouth and nose. If one's mask does not fit properly, one will be constantly adjusting the mask and may touch their face exposing them to a viral infection having touched their face. These masks may have strong elastic ties to one's ears or around the head. When one wears such a mask for a long period of time, the elastic strength may cause irritation, rashes, markings and general discomfort around its edges.

Wearing face masks are now an important part of our everyday lives. However, wearing face masks for long periods of time can cause skin issues and irritation. Dermatologists studying the issue of lengthy use, for example, the same mask all day, will irritate facial skin, clog pores, cause acne, rosacea and dermatitis. Also, healthcare workers are under a lot of stress as they go about their daily duties of, for example, intubation, inserting oxygen tubes into a nose of a Covid-19 patient, or the stress of an operating room or an intensive care unit.

An N95 mask tightened onto the face puts all the pressure of, for example, a pair strong elastic or rubber straps for tying the mask to the ears or the back of the head onto the soft facial tissue that is in contact with the mask's edge, especially a mask made of hard rubber or plastic. Researchers have calculated that the resulting pressure from medical masks can be greater than an equivalent of three pounds per square inch on the face's soft tissue. A medical worker wearing such a mask all day will likely suffer from the edges

3

of the mask and may want to be careful about choosing the shape of a mask for a twelve-hour shift.

Overly dry skin can lead to skin inflammation due to cracks and fissures while facial skin may sweat and masks may be used in humid conditions and so one's skin may be susceptible to irritation. A moisturizing cream may help some with dry skin but a moisturizing cream is not designed to prevent air from leaking from edges of a face mask.

U.S. Pat. No. 9,963,611 (the '611 patent) to Stewart et al. describes a composition (for example, of multiple layers of different types of cloth) and at least two different masks. One type of mask is seen in FIG. 1, FIG. 2 and FIG. 13 of the '611 patent for use as a face mask to shield against viral pathogens. The mask may comprise lateral edge and looped with a loop extension from the lateral edges to wearing on one's ears. A top edge protects the nasal area while a larger body protects the mouth and nose.

A second embodiment of a type of facial mask is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 of the '611 patent (with a resilient member that may be a foam or deformable strip adjusted by the wearer and flap for contour about the nose), comprising as seen in FIGS. 5, 6, 7 and especially FIG. 8 how the mask may comprise a flap and sides that may be stitched together to protect the face with users having to manipulate the mask to exclude pathogens from reaching the nose and mouth. As seen in FIGS. 9 through 12 of U.S. Pat. No. 9,963,611 of Stewart et al., the mask may comprise as many as four or more layers of different absorbent materials, at least one layer for capturing and bonding to pathogens. FIGS. 1 and 2 show typical disposable face masks with loops 14 to tie the face mask to one's ears. Lateral edges 30 have a perpendicular connection to a top edge and bottom body 12. On the other hand, FIGS. 3-8 show a mask which has lateral edges which are more adaptable to being protected and include a flap 104 and a resilient member 142 for fitting above the nose bridge.

Prior art FIG. 1 of the present patent application shows a woman wearing a typical oxygen face mask comprising a plastic nose and mouth covering 100. The lateral edge of the plastic covering 100 is hard and may damage the face. The figure appears to show the use of an elastic band which surrounds the rear of her head above her ears and may help to lift and hold the tube attached to the mask which serves as an oxygen supplement to air. There is a plastic lateral edge 125 which being held to the face by elastic can cause discomfort. There also appears to be a hardened plastic nose bridge contoured to prevent oxygen from escaping to reach her eyes.

Prior art FIG. 2 shows a patient lying in a bed wearing a ventilator mask 200 which appears to comprise plastic or a hardened medical silicone. Like the oxygen mask 100, the ventilator mask 200 appears to have a hardened plastic or silicone lateral edge 225 held by elastic bands to the face of the male patient. Also, it appears from the drawing that the patient is in discomfort and may have puffy cheeks caused by long term use of the ventilator mask 200. The oxygen appears to be delivered by a tube directly to the nasal area of the patient.

Prior art FIG. 3 shows the exterior of a typical 3M N95 rated mask 300 typically worn by healthcare workers. The lateral edges 320 are made of cloth material and appear to be held to the face by pairs of elastic straps. Healthcare workers may wear their masks for twelve hour shifts. After twelve hours, there may be considerable discomfort from wearing the mask. Also, the cloth lateral edges 320 may capture air on inhalation and release air on exhalation. A healthcare

4

worker may have a need to adjust the mask frequently due to the use of the cloth to snugly fit over the nose and mouth.

Prior art FIG. 4 shows the interior of the 3M N95 rated mask 400. The interior includes a breathing grid 415 and also includes a foam rubber nose bridge 410. The foam rubber nose bridge 410 may cause some discomfort from a wearer's moving their head especially over a twelve hour shift period.

From measuring the circumference of lateral edges of prior art face masks of the prior art types described above, the circumferences of prior art masks all appear to be approximately the same. As will be discussed below, the similar circumferences may be utilized to advantage in the present invention.

There remains in the art a need to solve the problems caused by the use of sharp-edged plastics, cloths, silicone and rubber materials for a face mask with elastic rubber or string ties to the ears or surrounding the head that can cause considerable discomfort, even some forms of disease and sores to develop that cannot be treated with moisturizing cream alone or the use of deformable strips, resilient members and wires embedded in edges of cloth face masks, surgical masks or oxygen masks or ventilators.

#### SUMMARY OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention solves the comfort and protection problems of prior art face mask designs. An embodiment of the face mask protection is designed to comprise a U-shaped member (or one that is semi-circular or almost circular) and a soft gel type material such as a medical silicone (Shore A0 on the hardness scale) that may be fixed to the lateral edges of a face mask that may or may not contain deformable wires that a user may shape to the contours of their face or nose. From investigation, it has been determined as indicated above that most face masks have the same or similar circumference (for example, the length of the cloth material comprising the lateral edges of a 3M N95 face mask shown in prior art FIGS. 3 and 4). A medical grade silicone is selected according to a Shore hardness scale to be deformable but tight enough so as to fit permanently around the lateral edges of most face masks such as a Shore A hardness scale between 10 and 40, preferably approximately 25. An outer shell may contain the medical soft gel material and when coated on the inside with a petroleum jelly or Shore A 0 gel or jelly will wet or protect any exterior cloth lateral edges. Of importance, also, is the coating on the interior of the U-shaped or circular member with a soft medical silicone gel or petroleum jelly so that the soft gel serves at least two purposes. A first purpose is to wet or render leak-proof a lateral edge, for example, comprising cloth to prevent leakage of airborne pathogens to the facial area. Ideally, a face mask should not be moved once applied to the face. The movement may alleviate discomfort but cause leakage of airborne pathogens to the face. A second purpose is comfort. When a U-channel, circular or clasping soft cushion covering covers the lateral edges, any discomfort brought on by use of elastic straps or string ties with movement of the face and head may be alleviated.

Special provisions may be used in the nasal area to provide a protection of nasal exhalations from rising upward toward the eyes of the wearer, especially to prevent fogging of eyeglasses. While foam rubber is known used in N95 masks and a nose plate is known from the oxygen and ventilator masks of FIGS. 1 and 2, these can be uncomfortable and replaced by deformable nose bridges coated with petroleum jelly or medical 0 hardness silicone gel. The



5

coating also should also prevent the wearer from suffering any long-term adverse reactions to the coating and be medically safe.

These and other features of the present invention will be made clear from the Brief Description of the Drawings which follows along with the Detailed Description which follows the brief description.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A convention is used with the drawings of the present invention such that the first number of a reference numeral such as **100** represents the figure number of the item where a particular component **10X** first appears where X is intended to comprise a similar component in a later discussed figure.

FIG. **1** shows an example of a prior art oxygen face mask **100** having a lateral edge **125** that appears to comprise plastic that can be elastically tied to the face. The pressure caused by the elastic or material ties around the head may cause discomfort in the regions of the face protected by lateral edges **125**. The oxygen face mask **100**, being solid, may not fit the wearer such that oxygen leakage is avoided.

FIG. **2** shows a prior art ventilator face mask **200** which may also comprise a solid plastic lateral edge **225** that may rub against the skin and irritate the facial regions where the lateral edges **225** are pulled tight or even cause some forms of disease. The purpose of the ventilator is to deliver and potentially force air into the lungs for a person having difficulty breathing. Adjustable elastic straps may hold the mask to one's face, but the patient may be forced to rest in one position in order to safely and comfortably wear this ventilator mask.

FIG. **3** shows a front view **300** of a 3M N95 rated face mask. Of importance is the circumference of the face mask comprising a flexible border soft material (lateral edge **320**) which may allow leakage of air to the nose and fails to form a tight seal against leakage of viral pathogens to the exterior, less). A nose grid **315** comprises a filter for the mask and the mask is especially recommended for healthcare workers.

FIG. **4** shows a rear view **400** of the 3M N95 rated face mask example face mask **300** of FIG. **3**. Notice that there is a grid **415** (the opposite side of grid/filter **315** of FIG. **3**) for receiving air from the exterior, filtering the inhaled air and emitting breathed air to the exterior. In addition, a foam rubber nose bridge **410** may be formed to prevent breathed air from rising above the nose to the eyes of the wearer. The foam nose bridge **410** may or may not effectively prevent a wearer of the face mask who wears eye glasses from having their glasses fog.

FIG. **5A** shows a cross-section **500** of a U-shaped or semi-circular shaped exterior shell of apparatus for surrounding the lateral edges of a face mask, for example, face masks **100**, **200**, **300** and **400** of prior art FIGS. **1,2,3** and **4**. In one embodiment, the exterior shell **501** has a semi-circular or U-shaped cross-section which will be discussed with respect to prototype FIG. **10**. Other useful shapes are a clam or clasping shape (like a clam shell). Inside the exterior shell **501**, the shell preferably contains a soft gel, jelly or petroleum jelly **502** which is malleable and in combination with the shell **501** may be used to clasp the lateral edges of, for example, the entire circumference of an N95 face mask. Reference numerals **504**, **505** are A and B ends intended to show insertion of soft silicone medical grade gel into shell **501**. Reference numeral **506** may represent that the cross-section **504** or **506** may be tapered, molded, plugged or clasped together and to a cloth material such as the lateral

6

edges of an N95 cloth mask. As will be discussed with reference to FIG. **10**, a continuous circle of cross-section **504** may be manipulated by the user to coat the interior with petroleum jelly or soft silicone gel so as to wet the N95 cloth lateral edges.

FIG. **5B** is an expanded view of a Shore A-00 hardness scale and examples of uses of silicone for a substance such as a soft gel or jelly-like substance that may be used as a coating or a filler from "extra soft" to hard. Silicone in the lower hardness numbers such as 10-40 may have elastic qualities allowing the silicone to be stretched and manually coated inside and out to protect the face and to grasp the lateral edges of the face mask.

FIG. **6** shows a detailed cross-section example of a typical interior of an N95 face mask **600** fitted with a U-shaped or semi-circular shaped or circular shaped shell **601** (shown in cross-section) which clasps cloth lateral edge material of the N95 mask (not shown). Interior soft gel **602** serves to moistens the fabric or cloth of lateral edges of the N95 mask and exterior soft gel **602** wetting the cloth material lateral edges prevents air leakage and while exterior soft gel **602** coating the shell **601** promotes a comfortable fit to the face. Nose bridge **610** is shown as in FIG. **4** comprising foam rubber but may be coated with petroleum jelly or soft gel **602**.

FIG. **7** provides further details of the present invention than FIG. **6** and shows a foam nose bridge of foam **410** of FIG. **4** adapted to be clasped by a nose bridge comprising shell silicone gel **701** and containing silicone gel **702**. Reference numeral **703** indicates that a soft silicone edge cushion may replace prior art foam rubber as a nose bridge on the top of a wearer's nose (for example, a clasping shell **701** that clasps the existent foam rubber for comfort and to protect against air leakage to the eyes on exhalation).

FIG. **8** provides the interior details **800** of an N95 face mask utilizing the present invention. The mouth and nose grid **415** of FIG. **4** has been removed. A U-shaped, semi-circular or mostly circular exterior shell **830** has been carefully fitted around the lateral edges of the face mask **800** such that the lateral edges have been fitted into the shell and coating **830**. Note that the shell **830** is continuous and of predetermined length, is elastic and so can fit around the N95 mask lateral edges and help shape the N95 mask. Also, the foam rubber nose bridge has been replaced with a nose bridge **825** which is deformable and can conform to the bridge of the nose of a wearer by lightly pressing on the deformable nose bridge **825**. The nose bridge **825** may protect the nose by a wearer applying a medical silicone gel or petroleum jelly (not shown) to the surface of the bridge **825** before placing it on the nose and adjusting its form.

FIG. **9** shows a formed cushion for a face mask having the same or a similar circumference as the lateral edges of an N95 face mask of FIGS. **3** and **4**. Component **901** is the clasping shell which clasps the lateral edges of a face mask and component **902** is the interior coating which may coat cloth material and prevent air from escaping from the sides. Reference numeral **907** is intended to represent that the shell **901** and interior coating **902** are continuous and form a predetermined circumference that is elastic medical silicone for protecting the wearer's face and having a coating for preventing against leakage.

FIG. **10A** shows a typical face mask **1000** in front view which may be any of an oxygen mask, a ventilator mask, a disposable face mask or a surgical mask **1000** having been manually fitted around lateral edges of the mask **1050**. A soft U-shaped medical silicone for clasping the lateral edges of

the mask **1030** is continuous and is manually fitted to the lateral edges of the mask **1050**.

FIG. **10B** shows FIG. **10A** in cross-section at a lateral edge of the mask **1050** such that the soft U-shaped medical silicone section **1030** clasps the mask at lateral edge **1050**.

Now a detailed description of FIGS. **1-10B** will be provided having briefly described the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention is directed to a face mask, face and nose protector that provides greater comfort to the wearer and prevents leakage of exhaled air from the lateral edges of the face mask which will be described with reference to FIGS. **1-10B**.

FIG. **1** shows an example of a prior art oxygen face mask **100** having a lateral edge **125** that appears to comprise plastic. The face mask **100** with its surrounding lateral edges **125** can be elastically tied to the face. The pressure caused by the elastic or material ties around the head may cause discomfort. The oxygen face mask **100** being solid, may not fit the wearer so that the mask is comfortable to wear and such that oxygen leakage from the lateral edges **125** may be avoided. Notice also that there appears to be a nose bridge for preventing a loss of oxygen in the direction of the eyes. As will be discussed herein with reference to FIGS. **6-10B**, a soft cushion shell of the present invention provides a soft gel internal to the soft cushion shell that is intended to relieve discomfort and prevent air from escaping from lateral edges of, for example, a face mask comprising an oxygen mask.

If this patient were to wear this mask **100**, as is, all day long and night, with apparently plastic edges, it is highly likely that the patient will have discomfort. The wearer may develop skin conditions from wearing the mask for long intervals, perhaps abrasions or even contusions. It is a feature of the present invention to provide a soft cushion shell that fits over the edge and protects the wearers face, adapted to be used with a coating for contacting the mask and a coating for contacting the face underneath the shell for clasping the mask to protect from leakage of oxygen to the air and promote comfort.

FIG. **2** shows a prior art ventilator face mask **200** which may also comprise a solid plastic edge **225** that may rub against the skin and irritate the skin. The purpose of the ventilator is to deliver and potentially force air into the lungs for a person having difficulty breathing. Adjustable elastic straps may hold the mask to one's face. The pressure caused by the elastic or cloth material ties around the head may cause discomfort where the lateral edges contact the face. The ventilator face mask **200** being made of a solid material such as plastic, may not fit the wearer such that oxygen leakage can be avoided. A soft cushion shell may be provided as will be discussed with reference to FIGS. **6-10B** comprising a medical silicone shell component that contains a soft gel or jelly that is intended to relieve discomfort and prevent air from escaping from lateral edges of, for example, a face mask comprising an oxygen mask. Also, the shell may be coated with a soft gel or petroleum jelly that alleviate a patient's facial discomfort.

In other words, the ventilator mask shown, appears to be very similar to the oxygen mask of FIG. **1**. The patient appears to exhibit some swelling in his face around the mask **200**, perhaps caused by the lateral edges **225** which can be avoided by using a soft cushion tubing like structure with soft gel that can protect the face and prevent oxygen leakage.

FIG. **3** shows a front view **300** of a prior art 3M N95 rated face mask. Of importance is the circumference of the face mask comprising a flexible border soft cloth material which may allow leakage of air intended to be inhaled by the mouth or nose. The lateral edges **320** form a circumference that fails to form a tight seal against leakage of viral pathogens to the exterior. A filter grid **315** and cloth material is shown which is intended for air or oxygen inhalation and exhalation. The material forming the mask may be multi-layers so that 95% of small viral pathogens on the order of three microns cannot enter the mask and reach the patient.

The N95 face mask is most popular for use by healthcare workers in hospitals and wards when they are working closely with diseased patients. The cloth material lateral edges may be adapted to receive a soft cushion shell according to the present invention that is elastic and of sufficient circumference to reach around the entire mask. As with FIGS. **1,2**, and **3**, please refer to FIGS. **6-10B** for an explanation of the present invention.

FIG. **4** shows a rear view **400** of the 3M N95 rated face mask example face mask **300** of FIG. **3**. Notice that there is a grid **415** (the reverse side of grid/filter **315**) for receiving air from the exterior, filtering the inhaled air and emitting breathed air to the exterior. In addition, a foam nose bridge **410** may be formed to prevent breathed air from rising above the nose to the eyes of the wearer. The foam rubber nose bridge **410** may or may not effectively prevent a wearer of the face mask who wears eyeglasses from having their glasses fog.

According to the present invention as described by FIGS. **6-10B**, the lateral edges **420** are sealed by a clasping elastic shell that fits the entire circumference of the lateral edge. Also, the foam rubber bridge, if detrimental to the patient, may be fitted with a nose bridge constructed similarly to the protective and wetting shell soft cushion, for example, of medical silicone gel.

FIG. **5A** shows a cross-section **500** of a U-shaped or semi-circular shaped exterior shell of apparatus for surrounding the lateral edges of a face mask, for example, N95 face masks **300** and **400** of FIGS. **3** and **4**. In one embodiment, the exterior shell has a semi-circular or U-shaped cross-section which will be discussed with respect to prototype FIGS. **10A** and **10B**. Inside the exterior shell coating **501**, for example, of Shore A extra soft hardness 10-40 (see FIG. **5B** for a Shore A hardness scale), the shell preferably contains a soft gel **502** which is malleable and in combination with the shell **501** is used the clasp the lateral edges of, for example, the entire circumference of an N95 face mask, oxygen mask or ventilator mask (or surgical mask, not shown). See FIGS. **10A** and **10B**. Reference numeral **504**, an A end, for fitting to a B end **505** is intended to indicate ends of a shell **501** that are formed to meet one another during injection molding in one embodiment that is made just for one common mask. In another mode of manufacture, by using a plug, by tapering one end to fit into the other or other means, a measured length of U-channel may be fitted to fit the lateral edge of any face mask. For example, an A end may fit into a pocket formed in the B end to receive the A end such that a typical circumference of a lateral edge of a face mask may be covered by the shell clasping the lateral edges having been hand-fitted around the mask to match its circumference. See FIGS. **10A** and **10B**.

One of many known injection molding processes may be used for forming a complete unit for fitting a given mask or for making a self-installable sized mask that may have A and B ends for plugging into one another. During injection molding processes, the cushion around a face mask may be

manufactured as a complete circumference designed to fit a particular mask such as an N95 mask having a predetermined circumference of lateral edging. Per FIG. 5, when injection molding is used to process the soft gel part **502**, **505** of the cushion, the gel part **505** may be inserted into the cushion. Alternatively, the A end **504** of U-channel, semi-circular cushion having length **506** may be tapered to fit in the B-end **505**. Outside air cannot enter the U-shaped channel. Also, air or water may be inserted into the U-channel **501** in place of soft gel or other similar material. Component **502** may be an extra soft gel or jelly material of a Shore A hardness of extra soft or in the range of 0 to 10 if comprised of medical silicone quality gel. As will be further described herein, the internal material **502** may be air or water. Reference numeral **505** is intended to show the insertion of soft gel **502** within the shell **501**. Length **506** is intended to be the typical circumference of a face mask. From measuring the circumference of various types of face masks, it has been determined that most face masks have the same overall circumference. In other words, one size soft cushion will fit most face masks.

FIG. 5B shows a Shore hardness scale used by manufacturers of medical silicone gel to qualify the hardness of silicone material. The Shore hardness is intended to be between 00 A and 40 A of a durometer scale for both soft gel or a jelly like substance interior and a hardness between a range of 10-40 on the extra soft Shore A Hardness scale for the exterior shell like clasp component **501**. Preferably, the shell **501** will have a greater Shore hardness that is harder than the soft gel interior or coating **502** so that is elastic and formable as it covers the lateral edges of a face mask of any type.

FIG. 6 shows a detailed cross-section example of a typical interior of an N95 face mask fitted with a U-shaped or semi-circular shaped or circular shaped shell **601** which is elastic but may clasp cloth lateral edge material (not shown in this figure). Interior soft gel **602** may be used on the exterior to moisten fabric of lateral edges, prevent air leakage and promote a comfortable fit to the face. Interior gel **602** may alternatively comprise water or air or other medically safe liquid or gas. Nose bridge **610** is shown as in FIG. 4 comprising foam rubber that may be clasped by, for example, a U-shaped cross-section **601**, **602** and coated on its exterior with soft gel or petroleum jelly (or other medically safe lubricant) to seal the nose bridge and be expected to be more comfortable and tighter fitting than an N95 foam rubber nose bridge.

FIG. 7 shows another example of an N95 face mask and provides further details of the present invention than FIG. 6, particularly regarding a nose bridge having an average length **703**. FIG. 7 shows a foam nose bridge of foam **410** of FIG. 4 covered by and adapted to be clasped by a nose bridge comprising shell silicone gel **701** and containing silicone gel **702**. The nose bridge **701**, **702** need not be elastic as it is assumed to be of the same length as foam rubber bridge **410** of FIG. 4. The additional nose bridge **701**, **702** of triangular length **703** may be coated with soft medical grade soft gel or petroleum jelly to seal the nose bridge and protect the wearer's nose from damage from rubbing foam rubber. Grid/filter **715** is shown and ear loops are shown for holding the N95 mask to the ears of a wearer.

FIG. 8 provides the interior details of an N95 face mask prototype **800** utilizing the present invention. The mouth and nose grid **415** has been removed. Elastic bands (which may be uncomfortable) are shown for the ears and to fit around the neck. A U-shaped, semi-circular or mostly circular exterior shell **830** has been carefully fitted (because it is

elastic and of similar circumference) around the lateral edges of the face mask **800**. Also, the foam rubber nose bridge of the N95, in this embodiment, has been replaced with a nose bridge **825** which is deformable and can conform to the bridge of the nose of a wearer by lightly pressing on the deformable nose bridge **825** to deform it to the shape of the wearers nose. The nose bridge **825** may protect the nose by applying a medical silicone gel (not shown) to the surface of the bridge **825** before placing it on the nose and adjusting its form. Also, the nose bridge **825** may be adapted to clasp the foam rubber nose bridge equipped with the N95 mask interior (see FIGS. 6 and 7) but adapted in size for the individual wearer (who may have a larger nose than most wearers).

Per FIG. 8, a wearer may self-install a cushion of FIG. 5 around the lateral edges of a given face mask that has a lateral edge of a different circumference than a well-known mask such as the N95. A lengthy piece of U-channel or semicircular tubing having A and B ends per FIG. 5 may use a juncture point **835** such as a plug (not shown) to plug one end to the other having cut the cushion of FIG. 5 to fit. One of the A end or B end may be tapered to fit into each other. A wearer would have to cut the cushion to fit cutting the end that is not tapered or for use of a plug or other device to join the ends of the cushion.

Also, per FIGS. 5, 6, 7 and 8, the cushion of the invention may have gel inserted or no gel inserted. Air or water may be used in place of soft gel filler **502**, **505**. Referring to FIG. 10, air or water or soft gel may be used as the filler of the U-channel opening **1005**.

FIG. 9 shows a formed soft cushion **900** in a circumferential or somewhat circular shape for a face mask having the same or a similar circumference as the lateral edges of an N95 face mask of FIGS. 3 and 4. Component **901** is the clasp shell which clasps the lateral edges of a face mask and **902** is the interior coating which may be used to make the shell more formable and may be used to coat cloth material and prevent air from escaping from the sides. Component reference numerals **907** are intended to point to a clasped lateral edge of, for example, an N95 or other face mask.

FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B are intended to be considered together where FIG. 10A is a front view of a face mask **1000** and FIG. 10B is a cross-section taken from cylinder **1075** of FIG. 10A which have arrows pointing to cross-section FIG. 10B. The face mask **1000** of FIG. 10A has a circumferential embodiment of a soft U-shaped medical silicone tube-like structure **1030** for clasping the lateral edges of any face mask of similar circumference. The structure **1030** may be manipulated by hand to clasp the lateral edges of a face mask and have an interior **1005** as discussed above. Its exterior may be coated or the lateral edges of the face mask may be wetted with extra soft silicone hardness 0 to 10, petroleum jelly or other soft jelly-like substance to prevent air from leaking from the mask where shell **1030** clasps a face mask lateral edge **1050**. Gel or jelly like substance **1005** is seen interior to clasping U-shaped shell **1030** (or air or water may be used as discussed above). FIG. 10B is a cross-section **1075** or a preferred embodiment comprising a clasp shell **1030** for clasping a lateral edge **1050** of a face mask. The same wet extra soft gel or jelly **1005** may be used to coat the interior of the shell **1030** where it clasps the lateral edge **1050**.

A method of manufacture of a soft shell cushion apparatus as shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B may comprise injection molding. The apparatus **1030** containing a soft gel or other material (or air) in the length of tubing shown as cross-

## 11

section **1005** may forming a self-installable fit to a face mask comprising the following steps of manufacture. One first forms a U-shaped channel of predetermined length of medical grade silicone having an extra soft Shore A Hardness scale value between 10 and 40, the predetermined length being measured by measuring a circumference of lateral edges of an N95 face mask. Then the U-shaped channel is filled with medical grade silicone having an extra soft Shore A Hardness scale value between 0 and 10, the silicone completely filling the length of U-shaped channel for air or water). A final step is using injection molding processes to manufacture a cushion for fitting a particular mask of predetermined lateral edge circumference. In an alternative method, the A and B ends of a shell **1030** may be tapered or fitted together with a plug for scaling A and B ends of the U-shaped channel by joining one end to the other after the filling step. Use of one of heat and bonding material may be applied to the A and B ends (if the shell **1030** is not made in one piece) to join the ends together to comprise a scaled loop.

Other variations of the embodiment of FIG. **10A** or **10B** may come to mind by careful consideration of the depicted embodiments. Improvements to shape and elasticity may come to mind of one of ordinary skill to fit the cushion apparatus to the plastic of an oxygen or ventilator mask, to a surgical mask or to an N95 face mask to improve comfort and prevent escape of air or oxygen above the nose.

Further, the purpose of the foregoing Abstract is to enable the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the public generally and especially the scientists, engineers and practitioners in the relevant art(s) who are not familiar with patent or legal terms or phraseology, to determine quickly from a cursory inspection the nature and essence of this technical

## 12

disclosure. The Abstract is not intended to be limiting as to the scope of the present invention in any way which should be limited only by the claims which follows.

What is claimed is:

1. A soft shell cushion apparatus for use with a face mask having lateral edges totaling a predetermined circumference, the soft shell cushion apparatus comprising:

said soft shell cushion apparatus configured to clasp said lateral edges of said face mask, said face mask and said soft shell cushion apparatus configured to clasp said lateral edges of said face mask, said soft shell cushion apparatus being manipulated by hand to clasp said lateral edges of said face mask;

said soft shell cushion apparatus comprising a soft medical silicone shell having a U-shape cross-section, the U-shape cross-section having a first open interior end having a clasping shell shape adapted for clasping said lateral edges of said face mask and a second closed interior end having an aperture containing one of a soft medical silicone gel, jelly, air and water,

said second closed interior end containing said one of said soft medical gel, jelly, air and water such that said one of soft medical cushion gel, jelly, air and water permits said hand manipulation of said open interior end adapted for clasping said lateral edges of said face mask;

said soft shell cushion apparatus for promoting comfort to a wearer of said face mask equipped with said soft shell cushion apparatus and for preventing the lateral edges of said face mask from leaking air to an exterior of said face mask.

\* \* \* \* \*